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WHI'TMEAT. *n. f.* [*white* and *meat*.] Food made of milk. Much fatness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*
The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*
To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [*from white*.] To make white. The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*
Flax, the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*
Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian*, N^o. 61.
Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r; *Prior.*
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore.
Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skew'r to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*
To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white.
The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*
WHI'TENESS. *n. f.* [*from white*.] Oneness or whiteness.
1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where *whiteness* doth for ever fit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Paleness.
Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakespeare.*
3. Purity; cleanness.
The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*
WHI'TEPOT. *n. f.* A kind of food. Cornwall squash-pye, and Devon *whitpot* brings. *King.*
WHITES. *n. f.* [*from white*.] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*
WHITETHORN. *n. f.* A species of thorn. As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*
WHITTEWASH. *n. f.* [*white* and *wash*.] A wash to make the skin teen fair. The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*
WHITTEWINE. *n. f.* [*white* and *wine*.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
WHIT'TER. *adv.* [*whiten*, Saxon.]
1. To what place? interrogatively. Sifter, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakespeare*, *Rich. III.*
The common people (swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the sun?
Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*
2. To what place? Absolutely. I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*
3. To which place; relatively. *Whither*, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*
At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*
That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use. *Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Johnson.*
WHITHERSOEVER. *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatsoever place. For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*
WHITING. *n. f.* [*whitting*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Lat.]
1. A small sea-fish. Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whittings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. A soft chalk. [*from white*.] That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour

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it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into balls. When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Boyle.*
WHI'TISH. *n. f.* [*from white*.] Somewhat white. The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*
WHI'TISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from whitish*.] The quality of being somewhat white. Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*. *Boyle on Colours.*
WHI'TLEATHER. *n. f.* [*white* and *leather*.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. Whole bridle and saddle, *whitlather* and nal, With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitlather*. *Chapman.*
Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitlather*. *Suckling.*
WHI'TLOW. *n. f.* [*whit*, Saxon, and *low*, a wolf. *Skinner.* *whit*, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *M. Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitlows*. *Wifem.*
WHITSOUR. *n. f.* A kind of apple. See *APPLE*.
WHIT'TER. *or whiter.* *n. f.* [*from white*.] A whitener. Carry it among the *whit'ters* in Datchet mead. *Shakespeare.*
WHIT'SUL. *n. f.* A provincial word. Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it, namely, milk, four milky cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*
WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. f.* [*white* and *Sunday*; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree, A garland made on temples for to wear; For he then chosen was the dignity Of village lord that *Whitsontide* to bear. *Sidney.*
This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsontide*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
And let us do it with no show of fear; Nor with no more than if we heard that England Were buled with a *Whitson* morrice dance. *Shakespeare.*
WHI'TTENTREE. *n. f.* A sort of tree. *Whit'tel.* *n. f.* [*whitel*, Saxon.]
1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.
2. [*whitel*, Saxon.] A knife. There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp, But I do prize it at my love, before The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakespeare.*
A dagger hanging at his belt he had, Made of an ancient sword's well-temper'd blade; He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose. *Betterton's Miller.*
To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cut with a knife; to edge; to sharpen. Not in use. When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill on Providence.*
To WHIZ. *v. n.* [*from the sound* that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise. The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air, Give so much light, that I may read by them. *Shakespeare.*
Turn him about, I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and strait go out. *Dryden.*
Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows, And from the quiver each his arrow chose: Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*
Who. *pronoun.* [*wha*, Saxon; *whie*, Dutch.]
1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by whom it is inhabited. *Abbott.*
Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost, Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, *Who*, in the conflict that it holds with death, Attracts the fame for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shakespeare.*
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present, *Whom* I may rather challenge for unkindness, Than pity for mischance. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth.*
The son of Duncan, From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth, *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth.*
Lives in the English court. A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied, *who* is the person *who* has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*

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Tell who loves *who*; what favours some partake, And who is jilted. *Dryden.*
We are still as much at a loss, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*
2. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say*. Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*
3. *Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things. *Whose* soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whose* soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John* xx. 23.
The question *whose* solution I require, Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*
Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are punished? *Add.*
4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire; *Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*
WHOEVER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception. *Whoever* doth to temperance apply His steadfast life, and all his actions frame, Trust me, shall find no greater enemy, Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Fairy Queen.*
I think myself beholden, *whoever* shews me my mistakes. *Locke.*
Who or thou art, that fortune brings to keep The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep; Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*
Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppress'd, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*
WHOLE. *adj.* [*whol*, Saxon; *heal*, Dutch.]
1. All; total; containing all. Burn the *whole* ram upon the altar. *Ex.* xxix. 18.
All the *whole* army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakespeare.*
Fierce extremes, Contiguous might dismember the *whole* frame. *Milton.*
2. Uninjured; unimpaired. Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Sa.* i. 9.
3. Well of any hurt or sickness. When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *Job* v. 8.
WHOLE. *n. f.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Ecclusiastes.*
Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the foul; Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*
It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Broome.*
There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i. e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logic.*
WHOLESALE. *n. f.* [*whole* and *sale*.] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*
This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachma's; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*
Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*
WHOLESOME. *adj.* [*heal*, Saxon; *heylam*, Teutonic; both from *heil*, Saxon, *health*.]
1. Sound. Contrary to unfound in doctrine. They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus.*
'Tis no less To govern justly, make your empire flourish, With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty; Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make New acquisitions. *Denham's Sophy.*
So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*
2. Contributing to health. Night not now, as ere man fell, *Wholesome* and cool and mild; but with black air Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*
She held it *wholesome* by much, To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*
3. Prefering; salutary. Obsolete. The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalms* xx. 6.

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4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use. I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet.*
To wail friends lost, Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable, As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakespeare.*
WHOLESOMELY. *adv.* [*from wholesome*.] Salubriously; salutiferously.
WHOLESOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from wholesome*.]
1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Add.*
2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.
WHO'LLY. *adv.* [*from whole*.]
1. Completely; perfectly. The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey; For storms repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*
Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance; By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance: Victors, and vanquish'd in the various field, Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*
This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*
They employ'd themselves *wholly* in domestic life; and provided a woman could keep her house in order, the never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. Metals are *wholly* subterranean. *Bacon.*
WHOM. the accusative of *who*, singular and plural. There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousands. *Locke on Education.*
WHOMSOEVER. *pron.* [*who* and *soever*.] Any without exception. With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen.* xxxi. 32.
Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*
WHOOBUB. *n. f.* Hubbub. See *HUBBUB*. In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festive purles; and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and fear'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shakespeare.*
WHOOOP. *n. f.* [*See hoop*.]
1. A shout of pursuit. Let them breathe a-while, and then Cry *whoop*, and let them on again. *Hudibras.*
A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapp'd spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hallowes. *Addison.*
2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *To WHOOP.* *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To shout with malignity. Treason and murder ever kept together, As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose: Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause, That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakespeare.*
To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part To fawn, and yet betray; I shou'd be his'd And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*
WHORE. *n. f.* [*hoer*, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]
1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatrix; an adulteress; a strumpet. To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo, Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Johnson.*
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. Orontes Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores, And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*
We weary'd should lie down in death: This cheat of life would take no more; If you thought fame but empty breath; Your Phyllis but a perjurd *whore*. *Prior.*
To WHORE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. 'Tis a noble general's prudent part, To cherish valour, and reward desert: Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*; Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*
To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Who'redom.* *n. f.* [*from whore*.] Fornication. Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*
Nor